

FURTHER NOTE ON AUSTRALIAN SPHINGIDÆ.

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[Read before the Royal Society of Queensland, July 25th, 1891].

Since the publication of my Revision of this group in the Proceedings of the Society, some further information has come to hand, principally through the assistance of Mr. Rowland E. Turner, of Mackay, which enables me to supplement my former article.

SUB-FAMILY—MACROGLOSSINÆ.

HEMARIS KINGII, *Macl.*

Cephaodes Bucklandi, *Butl.*, A. & M. N. H. (5) XIV. p. 404 (1884), Port Darwin.

Mr. Tryon, of the Queensland Museum, has called my attention to the above quoted reference, which I had previously overlooked.

Walker declares his insect (*Cunninghami*) to be identical with Boisduval's (originally a M. S. name), whose figure exactly portrays our species, shewing the dentation on the inner edge of apical marginal band, mentioned by Butler, and which frequently occurs in our specimens, which also vary considerably in size. Walker's description, however, certainly seems to better apply to *Hylas*.

Boisduval, in the Sp. Gen., quotes Walker's description, but with doubt as referring to *Cunninghami*.

Both Walker and Boisduval appear to have overlooked Macleay's description, which is undoubtedly applicable to the species under notice.

H. HYLAS, *Lin.*

Sp. H. Dou. Ins. China, p. 72, t. 41, f. 1 (1842), Westwood's ed.

Mac. Yunr. Bois. Sp. Ins. Het. I. p. 376, n. 71 (1874).

I am also indebted to Mr. Tryon for a reminder of this likewise omitted reference.

Boisduval remarks that specimens of this species (*Hylas*) are wrongly named *Cunninghami* in the B. M. collection, and that the true *Cunninghami* was not contained therein at the time of his inspection. Walker's *Cunninghami* will doubtless be more correctly treated as a synonym of this species.

Genus: *MACROGLOSSA*, *Ochs.*

M. HIRUNDO, *Bois.*

Voy. Astr. Lep. I. p. 188 (1832); *Sp. Gen. Het. I.* p. 346 (1874).

Hab.: Mackay (*Turner*): Otaheite (*Bois.*); New Hebrides (*Mathews*),

In our specimens the tranverse white band of primaries is almost obsolete; in a specimen I have from the N. Hebrides the band is clearly apparent, but presents an intermediate grade between the type, as described by Boisduval, and the Australian examples.

Our insect has been recently described by T. P. Lucas in the *Queenslander* newspaper as a new species, under the name of *Lincata*.

SUB-FAMILY—CHÆROCAMPINÆ.

Genus: *PANAURA*, *Walk.*

P. AUTOMEDON, *Bois.*

(*Deil. A.*) ♀ *M. S.*; *Walk. I.* *M. Cat. Het. VIII.* p. 154, n. 1 (1856); *Bois. Sp. Gen. Het. I.* p. 286 (1874); *Swinhoe. Trans. E. Soc.* p. 163 (1890.)

P. Truncata, *Watk.* ♂ *B. M. Cat. Het. VIII.* p. 160 (1856); *Bois. Sp. Gen. Het. I.* p. 288 (1874); *Swinhoe. Trans. E. Soc.* p. 163 (1890).

Hab.: Mackay; Silhet: Burmah.

The only example of this species taken in Australia, as far as I know, was captured by Mr. Rowland E. Turner, of Mackay, who observes, "it is very local and extremely scarce."

P. TURNERI, *T. P. Lucas.*

Queenslander newspaper.

♀ *Primaries*: Hoary, with transverse, more or less oblique, rich chocolate-brown bands. The first, about one-fourth from base, is broad on hinder margin, and continued in equal width to half way across wing, where it becomes abruptly divided, and is continued on its basal side by a line only, arched, and curving towards base, reaching the costa; the band at its outer side is continued by a narrow branch obliquing towards discal region where it meets a long oval eye-like spot, which is situated at end of cell; this ocellular spot consists of a central point of dark reddish brown within an oval of light grey, surrounded by light brown, having a longitudinal dash of dark brown immediately beneath it, and another spot of like colour above and beyond it apically; a short light brown transverse streak from costa, inside first band towards base; a dark band from hinder margin, about two-thirds from base to apical point, oblique, irregular, and narrow, except at hinder margin where it abruptly expands towards angle, which it nearly reaches; this band is bordered on its outer side by a light silvery line, lunulate between the nervules, succeeded by a light reddish band, a little wider, lunulate in the same manner; costa dark brown; outer margin with a slight lilacine tint. *Secondaries*: Light shining brown, with an indistinct pale reddish transverse band; abdominal margin rather lighter. Head and Thorax: Rich reddish brown; thoracic lateral band buff, extending above the eyes and down face, very wide in front of thorax; an arched lateral gilded line; a dorsal wide band of lavender. Abdomen reddish brown, paler than thorax, with a narrow dorsal lavender line, and a rather indistinct indication of a gilded lateral line posteriorly; segmental joints fringed with dark chocolate. Antennæ, dark brown. **UNDER-SIDE**: Shining ferruginous; both wings outwardly margined with a tinge of lavender, the secondaries less widely; the primaries with the basal area of a leaden hue; a transverse

row of dark specks through both wings, parallel with outer margins. Abdomen with a number of silvery specks along each side. Antennæ pale. Legs whitish.

Exp. : 56 mm. Hab. : Mackay. (Coll. : Miskin).

This very handsome species was collected by Mr. Rowland E. Turner, of Mackay, to whom I am indebted for the example from which the above description is made.

Descriptions in newspapers being unrecognised for scientific reference, the above is rendered necessary.

Genus : *CHEROCAMPA*, Dup.

C. CLOTHO, Drury.

In my paper I omitted localities for this species ; they are as follows :—

Brisbane, Mackay, China, Phillipines, Java, India, Burmah

Genus : *DEILEPHILA*, Ochs.

D. LIVORNICA, Esp.

Mr. Turner informs me that he is aware of an example of this species having been taken at Mackay ; this is a rather welcome confirmation of its Australian domicile, upon which point I had previously some slight misgiving.

Upon the authority of Mr. Turner, I add Mackay as an additional locality for the following species, to which it was not ascribed in my Revision, viz. :—

H. Janus, *M. Errans*, *Approximata*, and *Micacea*, *A. Sericeus*, *S. Joanna* (? *Johanna*), *C. Ardenia*, *C. Thyelia*, *Pinastrina*, *Oldenlandia*, *Clerio*, *Scrofa*, *Erotus*, *Nessus*, and *Cloucina*, *D. Hypothous*, and *Protrudens*, *P. Convolvuli*, *M. Casuarina*, and *Severina*, and *N. Subararia*.

I observe also in a recent paper by Coll. Swinhoe (Trans. E. Soc., 1890), "On the Moths of Burmah," the following species occurring in that country, which are also in our list, viz. :—*H. Kingii*, and *Hylas*, *C. Pinastrina*, and *Oldenlandia*, *Nessus*, and *Latreillii*.

Of other species referred to by T. P. Lucas, in *The Queensland* newspaper, and of which descriptions are published as of new species, the following may be remarked :—

Macroglossa approximans. This is *M. Approximata*, Walk. (1864).

M. Tenebrosa; is evidently intended for *M. Nox*, Butler (1875). Moreover, the name is preoccupied in a closely allied genus, i.e., *Perigonia Tenebrosa*, Feld. (1865).

Charocampa Curvilinea. This is *C. Cleopatra* of my "Revision."

C. Queenslandi is *C. Cloucina* of my "Revision."

C. Luteotincta would appear to be *C. Latreillii*, Macl. (1827).

Sphinx Distincta. As far as it can be made out this description would seem to be applicable to *Protoparce Abalonna*, Fab. (1798).

S. Eremophila is intended for *P. Minimus* of my "Revision."
